AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

This listing of the claims replaces all prior versions and listing of the claims in the present application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (currently amended) A method for the prevention of dysglucaemia in a patient, the method involving a minimal supply of calories, characterized in that ~~a predetermined amount of starch~~ native cornstarch is administered orally to said patient in granulated form having a reduced surface available for enzymatic degradation, which granulation delays the enzymatic degradation of the starch into reducing sugars to a duration and level, adjusted to the metabolism of the patient.

2. (currently amended) A method for the long term prevention of nocturnal and/or morning hypoglycaemia in patients suffering from insulin dependent diabetes (IDDM) wherein ~~a predetermined amount of starch~~ native cornstarch is administered orally to the patient in granulated form, which granulation delays the enzymatic degradation of the starch into reducing sugars to a duration and level, adjusted to the metabolism of the patient.

3. (currently amended) A method for effective glycaemic control in diabetic patients, the method involving a minimal supply of calories, characterized in that ~~a predetermined amount of starch~~ native cornstarch is administered orally to the patient in granulated form, which granulation delays the enzymatic degradation of the starch into reducing sugars to a duration and level, adjusted to the metabolism of the patient.

4. (previously presented) The method according to claim 1, characterized in that said patients are patients scheduled to undergo surgical or invasive medical treatment.

5. (previously presented) The method according to claim 1, characterized in that said patients are diabetic patients scheduled for surgical or invasive medical treatment.

6. (previously presented) The method according to claim 1, characterized in that said patients are suffering from a chronic disease selected from the group consisting of viral infections, liver disease, hepatitis, alcohol abuse, cancer, HIV, AIDS, and a combination thereof.

7. (previously presented) The method according to claim 1, characterized in that said patients are patients on

post-operative medication, having undergone surgical or invasive treatment.

8. (previously presented) The method according to claim 4, characterized in that the treatment is given in conjunction to insulin treatment.

9. (previously presented) The method according to claim 5, characterized in that the treatment is given in conjunction to insulin treatment.

10. (previously presented) The method according to claim 6, characterized in that the treatment is given in conjunction to insulin treatment.

11. (previously presented) The method according to claim 7, characterized in that the treatment is given in conjunction to insulin treatment.

12. (previously presented) The method according to claim 1, characterized in that said patients are athletes training or participating in an endurance sport.

13. (canceled)

14. (previously presented) The method according to claim 2, characterized in that said patients are athletes training or participating in an endurance sport.

15. (previously presented) The method according to claim 3, characterized in that said patients are athletes training or participating in an endurance sport.

16. (previously presented) The method according to claim 4, characterized in that said patients are athletes training or participating in an endurance sport.

17. (previously presented) The method according to claim 5, characterized in that said patients are athletes training or participating in an endurance sport.

18. (previously presented) The method according to claim 6, characterized in that said patients are athletes training or participating in an endurance sport.

19. (previously presented) The method according to claim 7, characterized in that said patients are athletes training or participating in an endurance sport.

20. (previously presented) The method according to claim 8, characterized in that said patients are athletes training or participating in an endurance sport.

21. (previously presented) The method according to claim 12, characterized in that said endurance sport is selected from the group consisting of long distance running, long distance skiing or long distance skating.

22. (previously presented) The method according to claim 1, characterized in that the starch is encapsulated in a substance selected from the group consisting of gum arabicum, potassium alginate, guar gum, methyl cellulose, ethyl cellulose; liquid oils, liquid and hard fats and waxes, such as paraffin, hydrogenated cottonseed oil, beeswax, and carnauba wax.

23. (previously presented) The method according to claim 2, characterized in that the starch is encapsulated in a substance selected from the group consisting of gum arabicum, potassium alginate, guar gum, methyl cellulose, ethyl cellulose; liquid oils, liquid and hard fats and waxes, such as paraffin, hydrogenated cottonseed oil, beeswax, and carnauba wax.

24. (previously presented) The method according to claim 3, characterized in that the starch is encapsulated in a substance selected from the group consisting of gum arabicum, potassium alginate, guar gum, methyl cellulose, ethyl cellulose; liquid oils, liquid and hard fats and waxes, such as paraffin, hydrogenated cottonseed oil, beeswax, and carnauba wax.

25. (previously presented) The method according to claim 4, characterized in that the starch is encapsulated in a substance selected from the group consisting of gum arabicum, potassium alginate, guar gum, methyl cellulose, ethyl cellulose; liquid oils, liquid and hard fats and waxes, such as paraffin, hydrogenated cottonseed oil, beeswax, and carnauba wax.

26. (previously presented) The method according to claim 5, characterized in that the starch is encapsulated in a substance selected from the group consisting of gum arabicum, potassium alginate, guar gum, methyl cellulose, ethyl cellulose; liquid oils, liquid and hard fats and waxes, such as paraffin, hydrogenated cottonseed oil, beeswax, and carnauba wax.

27. (previously presented) The method according to claim 6, characterized in that the starch is encapsulated in a substance selected from the group consisting of gum arabicum,

potassium alginate, guar gum, methyl cellulose, ethyl cellulose; liquid oils, liquid and hard fats and waxes, such as paraffin, hydrogenated cottonseed oil, beeswax, and carnauba wax.

28. (previously presented) The method according to claim 7, characterized in that the starch is encapsulated in a substance selected from the group consisting of gum arabicum, potassium alginate, guar gum, methyl cellulose, ethyl cellulose; liquid oils, liquid and hard fats and waxes, such as paraffin, hydrogenated cottonseed oil, beeswax, and carnauba wax.

29. (previously presented) The method according to claim 8, characterized in that the starch is encapsulated in a substance selected from the group consisting of gum arabicum, potassium alginate, guar gum, methyl cellulose, ethyl cellulose; liquid oils, liquid and hard fats and waxes, such as paraffin, hydrogenated cottonseed oil, beeswax, and carnauba wax.

30. (previously presented) The method according to claim 12, characterized in that the starch is encapsulated in a substance selected from the group consisting of gum arabicum, potassium alginate, guar gum, methyl cellulose, ethyl cellulose; liquid oils, liquid and hard fats and waxes, such as paraffin, hydrogenated cottonseed oil, beeswax, and carnauba wax.

31. (original) The method according to claim 1, characterized in that the starch is encapsulated in ethyl cellulose.

32. (original) The method according to any one of claim 2, characterized in that the starch is encapsulated in ethyl cellulose.

33. (original) The method according to claim 3, characterized in that the starch is encapsulated in ethyl cellulose.

34. (original) The method according to claim 4, characterized in that the starch is encapsulated in ethyl cellulose.

35. (original) The method according to any one of claim 5, characterized in that the starch is encapsulated in ethyl cellulose.

36. (original) The method according to claim 6, characterized in that the starch is encapsulated in ethyl cellulose.

37. (original) The method according to claim 7, characterized in that the starch is encapsulated in ethyl cellulose.

38. (original) The method according to claim 8, characterized in that the starch is encapsulated in ethyl cellulose.

39. (original) The method according to claim 12, characterized in that the starch is encapsulated in ethyl cellulose.

40. (currently amended) The method according to claim 1, characterized in that the enzymatic degradation is delayed to an extent resulting in a linear release of reducing sugars for more than 4 hours[[,]].

41. (previously presented) The method according to claim 2, characterized in that the enzymatic degradation is delayed to an extent resulting in a linear release of reducing sugars for more than 4 hours.

42. (previously presented) The method according to claim 3, characterized in that the enzymatic degradation is

delayed to an extent resulting in a linear release of reducing sugars for more than 4 hours.

43. (previously presented) The method according to claim 4, characterized in that the enzymatic degradation is delayed to an extent resulting in a linear release of reducing sugars for more than 4 hours.

44. (previously presented) The method according to claim 5, characterized in that the enzymatic degradation is delayed to an extent resulting in a linear release of reducing sugars for more than 4 hours.

45. (previously presented) The method according to claim 6, characterized in that the enzymatic degradation is delayed to an extent resulting in a linear release of reducing sugars for more than 4 hours.

46. (previously presented) The method according to claim 7, characterized in that the enzymatic degradation is delayed to an extent resulting in a linear release of reducing sugars for more than 4 hours.

47. (previously presented) The method according to any one of claim 8, characterized in that the enzymatic degradation is delayed to an extent resulting in a linear release of reducing sugars for more than 4 hours.

48. (previously presented) The method according to claim 12, characterized in that the enzymatic degradation is delayed to an extent resulting in a linear release of reducing sugars for more than 4 hours.

49-64. (canceled)

65. (new) A method for treating patients suffering from or at risk of suffering from dysglucaemia, comprising administering orally to said patient in need thereof an effective amount of native cornstarch in granulated form having a reduced surface available for enzymatic degradation, wherein the granulation delays the enzymatic degradation of the starch into reducing sugars to a duration and level, adjusted to the metabolism of the patient.